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# Johnson Names 11 for Science Medals

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By JOHN D. POMFRET  
Special to The New York Times  
AUSTIN, Tex., Dec. 11

Recipients of the science medals, in addition to Dr. Dryden, are:

Dr. Donald Dexter Van Slyke, a research chemist at the Brookhaven National Labora-

President Johnson announced today this year's recipients of the National Medal of Science.

The 11 awards include the first given posthumously. This was to Dr. Hugh L. Dryden, deputy administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, who died Dec. 2.

The President spent a quiet day at his ranch 65 miles west of here. He plans to follow a light schedule tomorrow as well to rest for a strenuous round of discussions with foreign leaders in Washington next week.

He will meet with Pakistan's President Mohammad Ayub Khan on Tuesday and Wednesday, Britain's Prime Minister Wilson on Friday and West Germany's Chancellor Ludwig Erhard on the following Sunday and Monday.

Mr. Johnson will return to the White House late tomorrow night, winding up a 24-day stay at the ranch. It is the second long period of convalescence at the ranch since he underwent surgery Oct. 8 for removal of his gall bladder and a kidney stone.

Bill D. Moyers, Presidential press secretary, said that Mr. Johnson still suffered from physical discomfort from time to time. He has twinges of pain when he moves suddenly or sits too long in one position.

## Letters from Patients

Mr. Moyers said that the President's recovery was following the course expected for a man who has had a gall bladder operation. Mr. Johnson has received many letters from gall bladder patients saying they are surprised that he is doing as well as he is, Mr. Moyers said. The press secretary said that Mr. Johnson's doctors think he is likely to suffer some discomfort for a little while longer.

Asked about the state of the President's disposition, Mr. Moyers responded: "He is back in his old form."

Dr. John Bardeen, professor of physics and electrical engineering at the University of Illinois, the co-inventor of the transistor and a co-recipient of the Nobel Prize in physics in 1956.

Dr. Peter J. W. Debye, professor emeritus of chemistry at Cornell University, whose contributions, according to the House announcement, have ranged over wide areas of chemistry and physics. He received the Nobel Prize for chemistry in 1936.

Dr. Clarence Leonard Johnson, vice president for advanced development projects for the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, who designs advanced aircraft. His most recent work has been on the design of the U-2 high altitude observer plane and the A-11 supersonic aircraft.

Dr. Warren Kendall Lewis, emeritus professor of chemical engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, whose discoveries in distillation and catalytic tracking have been responsible, according to the White House, for the modern development of the petroleum industry.

Dr. Francis Peyton Rous, medical researcher at Rockefeller University in New York City, and the world's foremost proponent of the virus theory of cancer.

Dr. William Walden Rubey, professor of geology and geophysics at the University of California, Los Angeles, who has contributed greatly to the discovery and definition of basic geological principles.

Dr. George Gaylord Simpson, Agassiz Professor of Vertebrate Paleontology at Harvard University, a pioneer in synthesizing the findings of genetics and paleontology and applying them to the study of evolution.

tory, who has developed analytical methods fundamental to the practice of modern biochemistry.

Dr. Oscar Zariski, professor of mathematics at Harvard University, who has gained worldwide recognition for his work on organizing algebraic geometry on a solid basis.

Dr. Leon Max Lederman, professor of physics at Columbia University, an experimental physicist whose main interest is in the properties and interactions of mesons, the particles that hold the atomic nucleus together.

## International Cooperation

Dr. Dryden was recognized for his contribution to the understanding of boundary layer phenomena and to international scientific cooperation and understanding.

President Johnson said in a statement that the medals serve "as a symbol of the nation's desire to recognize outstanding achievement, to set an example for our youth, and to depict to the world the depth and variety of American accomplishments in science and engineering."

The medals are expected to be awarded to the recipients at White House ceremonies later. The program was established by Congress in 1959. The awards were made on the basis of recommendations from the President's Committee on the Basis of National Medal of Science.

Johnson also announced a Presidential physical fitness awards program to encourage children 10 to 17 years old to exercise.

The awards will go to boys and girls who score in the upper 15 per cent on the seven tests of physical achievement designed by the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation. The awards consist of blazer emblems, and certificates signed by Mr. Johnson.

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